






## To-day's Advertisements

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
*Yangtze*, will be  
despatched for the above  
Port TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant, at  
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, July 3, 1885. 1164

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**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.**  
 The Co.'s Steamship  
*Ajar,*  


**NOTICE.**

**M**R. J. KENNEDY begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he is **KILLING KOBE BULLOCKS TO-DAY.** Orders for the same to be sent to the **Horse Repository, Garden Road,** this evening for **ALL BEEF** required **TOMORROW.**

Hongkong, July 9, 1885. 1160

**NOTICE.**

**THE BUSINESS** of the Firm of A. A. DE MELLO & Co. at Macao, will be **CONTINUED** as heretofore, under the **MANAGEMENT** of Mr. F. A. DA CRUZ, who is again duly authorised to Sign the Firm's Documents.

For A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,  
Baroness DO CERCAL,  
*Administratrix of the late*  
*Baron DO CERCAL'S Estate.*  
Macao, the 9th July, 1885. 1162

Neither the Captains, the Agents, nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALLIE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, Capt. G. B. Holland, Master.

ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt.  
B. Brown.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
BELLE OF OREGON, Amer. barque, Capt.  
Matthews.—Messageries Maritimes.  
C. D. BRYANT, American barque, Capt.  
H. Colcord.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.  
COLUMBUS, German ship, Capt. B. Sauer.

DANUBE, British steamer, Captain J. Newton. —Yuen Fat Hong.

FRANK PENDLETON, American ship, Capt. P. Nichols. —Order.

HAROLDINE, American 4-masted schooner, Captain Tibbetts. —Order.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, American ship, Capt. W. Norcross.—Order.  
KHOUMAN, German barque, Capt. T. A. Esser.—Order.  
PENOBSCOT, American barque, Capt. P. L. Chapman.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
RALPH M. HAYWARD, Amr. barquentine, Capt. J. B. Hayward. Arr. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828

p. J. Baxter.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 SHARPSHOOTER, British barque, Captain  
 du Horne.—Gilman & Co.  
 VILNA, American ship, Captain S. Sim-  
 ons.—Order.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
July 8, 1886:—  
Roland, French cruiser, 2,500, Comman-  
Mayet, Pescadores July 7.

Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Frank & Co.....	July 11. at noon.
Long.....	July 11, at noon.
& Swire.....	July 10.

all & Co.....	About July 14.	F
N. Co.....	July 16, at 4 p.m.	
henson & Co.....	About July 20.	
t Co.....	July 11, at 5 p.m.	F
	July 11, at 3 p.m.	
	July 13, at 3 p.m.	
& Swire.....	July 24, at 4 p.m.	
S. S. Co.....	July 11, at 3 p.m.	F

Co.....	Quick despatch.	
Swire.....	July 10, at 4 p.m.	Fe
Theson & Co.....	July 16.	
Theson & Co.....	July 18, at 3 p.m.	
Sons & Co.....	July 18, at 5 p.m.	
ng.....	July 10, at noon.	
Atak & Co.....	July 12, at 9 a.m.	
.....	Quick despatch.	
ll & Co.....	July 14, at noon.	M

	JUL 9, 1885.	
Dividend	Closing Quotations,	
	Cash	

half year 155 % prem, cash, July 31, 85

...	Tls. 300 per share	
...	Tls. 130	"
...	\$430	"
...	\$67	"
...	\$82	"
...		Cash

\$165  
 or 1883 \$365 cash  
 or 1883 672 cash  
 half year 43 prom.  
 20 % discount buyers

... 30 discount  
half year 65% premium  
... \$90 per share, nominal  
\$9.00 Old, \$150 per share, buyers  
\$1.60 New, \$ 80 " " " " " "

\$104	per share buyers	2
\$140	per share	
\$120	ex div., buyers	
\$85	cash	3
\$40	} nominal	3.1
\$13		
\$79	cash	3.3

par	3.4
par	
par	
1% prem.	

able to find such a document, and conclude that the discussion ended with

sort of understanding that each Government would formulate their own view on the subject in a local ordinance. This would naturally explain the curious facts that, when 'S' in his first letter spoke of the Treaty he proceeded to quote the Hongkong Ordinance.

then in his second letter he refers to the Treaty and forthwith quotes the Macao Ordinance. While the local law of the Portuguese Colony expressly stipulates that the extradition of Portuguese subjects cannot be conceded, and also that no one can be given up to another

the penalty of death; the Hongkong Ordinance, on the other hand, is broadly expressed that British subjects could be given up to the Macao Government, and little or no technical difficulty could be experienced in the rendition of any one shown to have been

It would be useless to enter into a detailed argument as to the number of Treaties which exist in which it is expressly stipulated that a nation declines to rendite its own nationals. There are several cases which could be cit-

ed in favour of the rendition of its own subjects by a country; but that line of argument, as we have already stated, would never exhaust the question. It does not even appear to be admitted that the two Governments ever officially exchanged copies of their local ordinances.

terms of the alleged arrangement were never placed on official record. The matter seems to have resolved itself into one of expediency on either side. There can be no question that the Macao Government has, on its part, guarded itself by the insertion of the sections deal-

giving with capital sentences and the renunciation of its own subjects. While, on the other hand, the Hongkong Ordinance is worded in the broadest manner possible. This attitude assumed by the Hongkong Government must, we believe, have been prompted by the desire to leave the matter

the circumstances of each individual case. For instance, while it turns out that offenders charged with an offence committed outside of Macao may be tried there, no offender can be tried in Hongkong who has been guilty of an offence in Macao. So it will be seen

that this feature of English law would press heavily upon Macao, and enable British subjects offending to escape sentence scot free, thus constituting the triumph of crime to which previous allusion has been made. There can be little doubt that the circumstances of the two Colonies point to the enactment of

ually renouncing their own subjects when a *prima facie* case is proved against them. The case of the man Diaz was peculiar, and ought, strictly speaking, to have been tried in Hongkong, as British jurisdiction would have applied as Diaz was on board

essentially a mutual expedient to prevent persons from evading justice, it follows that mutual efforts could be made to attain this end. Here there is no Treaty, the consideration of expediency may be freely permitted to have their due weight.

view of the great importance of the question, it is certainly greatly to be desired that some mutual understanding of a more definite nature than that which now exists should be speedily arrived at between the Governments of Macao and Hongkong concerning ex-

**TELEGRAMS.**

(Via Southern Line.)  
THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.  
LONDON, 8th July.  
Lord Randolph Churchill states that there  
is no reason to anticipate other than a happy  
termination of the Afghan frontier dispute.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

**PASSED SUEZ CANAL.**

UPWARD BOUND:—*Graville*, May 10; *River Indus*, May 23; *Titania*, June 5; *Elektra*, June 9; *Bellerophon*, Hector, Melbourne, and *Indignia*, June

16; Amphitrite, June 19; Glencarr,  
Stentor, Arlio, Breague, June 23;  
Agamemnon, Glenafilas, June 26;  
Iramaddy, June 30; Sarpodon, Mytho,  
Bangkok, July 3; Harter, Medusa,  
Pembrokehire, July 7.  
SOUTHERN BOUND:—Anchises, June 5;  
Deucalion, June 9; Glingarry, June 19;  
Ornack, June 22.

June 26; *Benvenue*, Cyclops, Glen-  
Frum, Djennah, June 30; *Luertes*, Pa-  
than, July 7.

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next AMERICAN MAIL, per the P. M.  
S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*,  
left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 7th  
inst. at daylight.

D. S. S. Co's steamer *Diomed* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

**MOVEMENTS:—**  
*Taichow* went to Kowloon Dock  
 -day.  
*Glanis Castle* will go to Aberdeen  
 dock to-morrow.  
*Montiara* went to Kowloon Dock  
 -morrow.

P. da Costa, one of the oldest residents in the Colony and for 30 years in the service of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., after a week's illness, died at his residence.

19 Caine Road early this morning, from diarrhoea. Mr da Costa reached his 50th birthday last May. He leaves him a widowed mother, four sons and daughter, and two nieces and three nephews of whom were dependent upon

support



The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has, says the *Saigon Press*, decided that France shall shortly be represented in Korea by a Consular agent, who will be selected from the officials now in the Far East.

We learn from the *Saigon Press* that the question of the exchange of prisoners having been arranged between M. Patenôtre and the Viceroy Li, all the Chinese captured on board the *Ping-on*, and who had been sent to Saigon to be imprisoned at Pao-Condore, have been sent by one of the Messageries Maritimes steamers to the Pescadores, where they will be handed over to a mandarin and an agent of the Maritime Customs.

Captain William Peletier Joy, master of the American ship *St. Nicholas*, died on board his vessel this forenoon, after a few hours' illness, from choleraic diarrhoea. Captain Joy was ashore yesterday afternoon, apparently in his usual health, and only became ill during the night. Dr. Gerlach was sent for about three o'clock this morning, and visited Captain Joy as soon afterwards as possible, and again about seven o'clock, but his efforts on behalf of the deceased Captain proved unavailing.

It seems that the question of nationality is likely soon to be raised regarding the cases of Xavier and J. M. Guédon. The proofs of nationality are generally supposed to be fairly simple, but they are not quite so clear as some appear to think. It is popularly believed that registration at a Consulate is sufficient. Authorities who ought to know assure us that this is not the case. Possibly the subject will now receive some healthy ventilation, which should prove interesting to our Portuguese fellow-Residents.

A COOLIE who was engaged in excavating on a piece of land at West Point, behind the Gas Works, met with his death from the fall of a mass of earth or stone which he had undermined in the course of his work. It appears the man had been previously warned but continued to cut away the earth beneath a block of stone until the mass fell upon him, killing him upon the spot. An inquest was held upon the deceased at 12.30 p.m., to-day at the Mortuary, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A sad tale of misplaced affection by a would-be Benedict was unfolded in the Police Court this morning. It appears that last month a daughter of a certain age, she frankly gave it as 39—went to a Mrs. Wong Chi, and asked her to use her good offices in obtaining a husband for her. Mrs. Wong Chi had a son, one Chen Au, who was anxious to enter the blissful state, and so Mrs. Wong Chi made the fair Lai Atsai an offer of her son's hand and hand. The young lady said she wanted a cash settlement of \$40 before assuming the yoke. Her future mother-in-law offered \$30, and the offer was accepted. The terms were arranged on the 20th, and \$2.50 bargain money was paid down. On the 23rd the balance of the settlement money was paid, according to Mrs. Wong Chi, and on the 24th the nuptial knot was tied. Alas! for the fickle of the sex, on the 30th, the bride ran away from groom and mother-in-law, and the latter, bent upon some satisfaction, brought the false bride before Mr. Mackean this morning and charged her with obtaining the sum of \$36 by false pretences. The magistrate appeared to have no sympathy for the broken-hearted bridegroom or the fleeced mother, and dismissed the case.

The last and most delicious piece of gossip from Tientsin, says the *N.-C. D. News*, is that a present of samli has lately been made to the Empress by Messrs. Russell & Co., through Ma Kienchung, and that her Majesty was so delighted with it that she has been pleased to place all affairs connected with railways and such-like undertakings into the hands of that estate and only firm. What a pity that nobody ever thought of doing this before.

Says the *N.-C. D. News*:—We mentioned the other day that the news from Li was worse, and that the situation there was causing great anxiety to the authorities. We have now received more detailed advice, from which it appears that the principal cause of the trouble was simply long arrears of pay, the soldiers having had nothing in the way of wages for months past. At length the men decided to mutiny, and fired a day for the rising—the 15th of the 2nd moon—when, as before stated, they murdered their officers, destroyed a great part of the city, and laid violent hands on the stores of grain. The strange part of the affair is that the intention of the mutineers was by no means kept secret. A petty officer named Chang got wind of it on the 13th, and forthwith reported it to the Commandant, who immediately sent troops to carry off all the arms, powder, etc., in the camps, and to shut the city gates, permitting ingress but no egress. This was all accomplished by noon; and the mutineers who were outside—their majority—then saw that the blow must be struck at once if it was to be struck at all. At nine p.m., therefore, they rose, setting fire to some houses by way of signal, and then commenced their attack. These in that the city, however, were afraid to resist. They were too few and mean while the outside party besieged the walls and gates. This lasted the whole night; and at daybreak the Commandant sent soldiers to arrest the mutineers if they could get them. The two forces met, and the rebels were defeated and driven off towards the north-west, where they were joined by others, and again defeated by the soldiers from another garrison. But they kept well together, and simply changed their positions. There are some three thousand of them at present, and their presence is a source of great anxiety to the people and officials in the neighbourhood.

According to the *Shen Pao*, Tai'ia Yui's informants the Throne that Liu Jung-fuk feels dissatisfied at seeing the whole of Annam handed over to the French, and is very desirous of seeing it.

He therefore makes he should be a strategic point in time or other he will assist to China it State; or, that he is Formosa with his in receiving this, importance to the Cabinet Ministers, Ch'un to assist in decision has yet to be made.

#### THE RELIEF OF BY THE KWAN.

The following letter

My Dear Mr. Lookh: doubtless have told you send two steam launch on Monday evening. delay. In reply to a formed us that they were last evening, so that if ought to reach this about The Viceroy has most steam launches at our d expecting the arrival of moment to say they are start. I shall be glad to

Plans have been some I last saw you. Having think of forming four relief starting to-day (i.e. if Mr. come to hand), for West, North Rivers, respectively, to follow on Monday for Su out plans which will be reached that place.

Yours &c.,

Signora Marchetti, the ac calist who is now stopping, Hongkong, has kindly offered her services to the Kwangtung Inundation Relief Committee. This lady has heard in Hongkong and made impression, and her presence at the fete ought to form of among the numerous attractions. H. Gritton has, we understand, promised to provide a large number of lanterns of various designs, together with the lanterns supplied by the Chinese, ought to produce a no ing effect. All that is wanted is the fete a huge success is for the come forward in their thousand chase tickets.

#### THE KWANGTUNG INUNDATION.

Dr. A. S. Gomes, W. McGregor Smith, R. H. C. P. Edujoe, A. M. Esabheey, E. O. H. Hall, S. D. Moushew, E. Sapoorjee, D. R. Kotwal, F. von Stockhausen, W. E. Crow

#### THE TUNG WAH FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged \$28, P. & O. S. N. Co. Do, Mess (Office) E. L. Woodin, Edward Oatmore, M. C. H. On Tai Insurance Co. (2nd contribution) Nam Wa Hospital, Penang 55

We are requested to state that the descriptions which appeared under the name of the Japanese Consul and Mr. Pasha yesterday were contributed by Mr. S. Mack and Mr. J. M. Bass, respectively.

#### THE CHINESE CAMP AT LUNGCHOW.

In April last we announced that the Rev. Dr. Weynon, the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Fatahan, gentleman who has done good service to their bodily ailments, had decided, at the request of the Chinese authorities, to journey to the Kwangsi frontier, and render gratuitous medical assistance to the soldiers wounded in the engagements with the French prior to the evacuation of Lungchow. After an absence of two months and a half, Dr. Weynon returned to Fatahan last week, and since then one of our staff has had an opportunity of interviewing the reverend gentleman, who has courteously furnished him with some particulars of his journey and his experiences.

On the 15th April, nine days after the announcement of the conclusion of peace between France and China, all his arrangements having been completed, Dr. Weynon, accompanied by a mandarin and a fairly strong guard of soldiers, taking with them a plentiful supply of medicines and provisions. Travelling up the West River as rapidly as circumstances would permit, the party reached Nam Nin, whence they journeyed up the Lungchow, or Souk, River, a branch of the West River, as far as the border city of Lungchow, the Southern terminus of the Chinese Imperial telegraph line, distant 200 miles from the junction of the river and about 10 miles from Lungson. Throughout this latter portion of the journey it was painfully evident that the large gangs of turbulent disbanded soldiers which were frequently met with had produced a complete reign of terror. The mandarins were powerless to control or suppress the thieving raids of these unwelcome guests, and openly expressed themselves as being afraid of them; the people had deserted their villages and taken to hiding in caves and on the hills, in order to escape

the merciless clutches of their own soldiery, and a general state of anarchy prevailed. At intervals along the route

them until he receives the Emperor's orders in the matter.

over the record book of the warrants for 1884, and had found that there had been 244 warrants in gambling cases issued in that year, out of which number 102 had been returned as executed. The rest he knew nothing whatever about; they had not been returned up to last night. About 90 had been returned since this enquiry was last adjourned.

To Mr. Deane. He remembered Mr. Swanton bringing back some warrants, but he returned him all those which did not relate to the opium ordinance, retaining all connected with that ordinance. He had done the same with warrants brought back by other Inspectors.

W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police, deposed that there had been three orders issued concerning gambling; one in 1881, one in 1883, and the third, of last March, had reference to the return of warrants five months after date. The order issued in the General Order Book dated 27th June 1883 was to the effect that the best plan to deal with the gambling question was to let the Chinese gamble in peace except in cases in which the notoriety of the house and particular circumstances rendered it advisable to put a stop to it.

In reply to a question from the foreman of the jury, Mr. Deane stated that the Police order with reference to the return of warrants five months after date did not cancel the warrants, which were valid during the life of the magistrate who issued them; it was simply a departmental order.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, and after informing them that he thought they had sufficient evidence before them, proceeded at some length to expound his views upon the subject. He referred to an incident which was held some four months ago upon a man who met with his death in escaping from a gambling house upon which raid had been made by the police. In that case the jury had appended a rider to their verdict to the effect that they were of opinion that some other means for the suppression of gambling should be devised, and that in operation. He had forwarded the one referred to and he intended to put it before the notice of the Government.

He was of opinion that the present system not only brought a considerable amount of odium upon the Police, but that it was a great injustice to the community that the order had been issued. He found that the warrant acted upon was 13 months old, and it was owing to the Police requiring the return of all warrants after the expiration of five months, that it was of great importance that warrants against gambling houses should be put into execution at once, or, at least, in many cases the tenants of premises were altered after a short time.

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W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police, deposed that there had been three orders issued concerning gambling; one in 1881, one in 1883, and the third, of last March, had reference to the return of warrants five months after date. The order issued in the General Order Book dated 27th June 1883 was to the effect that the best plan to deal with the gambling question was to let the Chinese gamble in peace except in cases in which the notoriety of the house and particular circumstances rendered it advisable to put a stop to it.

In reply to a question from the foreman of the jury, Mr. Deane stated that the Police order with reference to the return of warrants five months after date did not cancel the warrants, which were valid during the life of the magistrate who issued them; it was simply a departmental order.

The Coroner then addressed the jury, and after informing them that he thought they had sufficient evidence before them, proceeded at some length to expound his views upon the subject. He referred to an incident which was held some four months ago upon a man who met with his death in escaping from a gambling house upon which raid had been made by the police. In that case the jury had appended a rider to their verdict to the effect that they were of opinion that some other means for the suppression of gambling should be devised, and that in operation. He had forwarded the one referred to and he intended to put it before the notice of the Government.

He was of opinion that the present system not only brought a considerable amount of odium upon the Police, but that it was a great injustice to the community that the order had been issued.

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the defendants were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, the second defendant being admitted to bail in one surety of \$25.

(Before E. Mackean, Esq.)

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Pan Apo, a coolie, was convicted of having, with two other men not in custody, assaulted and robbed a fisherman named Ng Fo Yau, of about \$13, on the 25th June, and was sentenced to one year's hard labour. A previous case of larceny was proved against the prisoner.

#### Tientsin.

24th June, 1885.

From Peking I learn that England's reply to China's protest about Port Hamilton is that England cannot listen to anything from China of about what simply concerns Korea; and it is rumoured that Russia's reply is about the same.

Li Hung-chang, on the 17th April, recommended all the teachers of the various branches to Her Majesty for honours, for the able manner in which they had taught the scholars under their control. Her Majesty accordingly, on the 25th April, gave Mr. Polson and Dr. J. R. Mackenzie the decoration of the Dragon, 3rd degree, 3rd class, and the rank of the 4th degree but-ton—dark blue. Li has also recommended for honours all foreigners and Chinese who rendered services to China during the trouble with France.

I also learn, from Peking, that Tseng Kueichuan, Viceroy of Nanking, has sent a similar memorial to the Throne, containing the names of 48 foreigners and 16 Chinese, among them all the Commissioners of Customs in charge, the members of the firm of Messrs. Tully & Co. Mr. Buchheister is specially mentioned, for having supplied arms &c., to China.

It is reported that Li was very pleased when he learned that Li-guaneu, Mr. Mackean, had decorated Mr. Deane, and expressed a wish that France would do the same.—*Mercury*.

#### THE TAOTAI AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF FORMOSA.

The *Amoy Gazette* of the 4th instant says:—

Our Taiwan correspondent has forwarded us copies of correspondence that has passed between the foreign community in South Formosa, and the Taotai of the island, which will be read with interest by all our readers, for it is an international exchange of courtesies which, in this quarter of the globe, has hitherto been rare. Our correspondent, several times in his letters to us during the blockade, remarked on the excellent bearing to foreigners of the Chinese soldiery; and this it is now evident was, in the main, the result of the orders and proclamations of the Taotai. Be the cause what it may, it is a fact that at both Taiwan and Takao, where there have been over 12,000 men in garrison during the past year, mostly from Hu-Nan, not a sign of ill will or even of discourtesy to the neutral residents was shown. Idle gossip affecting them even was forbidden, and so secure did they feel amongst the civil and military population and so confident were the Chinese officials in the order and morale of their men, that outside camp and barrack walls, no restriction was placed on the movements of neutrals, and passports were even issued by the Consul to districts in the South of the island.

Although the language of the community's letter is just a little 'high falootin,' as our American cousins would say, and reflects more credit on its heart than on its head, the spirit in which it was conceived and executed is admirable. The Taotai's reply, even when all allowance is made for Oriental flowers of rhetoric, shows that he is more than gratified at receiving it. Altogether the incident, and the cause which gave rise to it, are remarkable events. Let us hope that they are signs of the coming times.

Takao, 30th April, 1885.

Sir,—We, members of the foreign community of Takao, Amoy and Taiwan, without distinction of nationality, have the honour to request that you will convey to the Taotai of Formosa our sincere thanks for the protection he has extended to our persons and property during the blockade of the island.

We have but an imperfect idea of the difficulties under which the Taotai must have laboured since the French turned their arms towards Formosa, and, while making his island the seat of war, shut him off in a great measure, by blockade, from communication with the mainland; thus making necessary the exercise of incessant care, and constant planning of ways and means to overcome the obstacles in the way of obtaining the necessary money and supplies for the defence of the island. We fully appreciate the friendly spirit and the conscientious resolve to discharge every duty, which have led him while under the weight of care and responsibilities which we can hardly realize, to give a thought to the handful of foreigners whose calling have kept them in Formosa; to issue such comprehensive and off-repeated instructions, and to adopt such effective precautionary measures that we have met with only kindness and civility from soldiers and people; our property has been as safe as in the most untroubled times; and we have experienced none of those evils which might have been feared at the hands of an ignorant people, exasperated by enforced idleness and consequent poverty, and by seeing their trade stopped, their vessels and goods destroyed, and so many of their neighbours and countrymen killed or carried away to captivity by a foreign enemy. We recognise that this is due chiefly to the Taotai's care and forethought, and in asking you to convey to him our appreciative thanks we but give formal expression to a feeling which has been almost daily expressed in conversation by one and all. If, together with our thanks, you will express to the Taotai our congratulation on the prospect of his speedy relief from the heavy burdens he has so bravely borne, by the conclusion of peace, on terms in no wise derogatory to the honour of his nation, we shall be under great obligation to you.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

(Here follows the signature of every member of the Community.)

To W. DONALD SPENCE, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, German Vice Consul, and U. S. Consular Agent, TAIWAN.

Gentlemen.

Takao, 28th May, 1885.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 30th April, requesting me to convey to the Taotai your thanks for the steps taken by him to secure the protection of neutrals during the blockade and your congratulations on the prospects of speedy peace.

Cordially agreeing as I did with the sentiments expressed in your letter, I took every care that they were laid before the Taotai in a manner befitting the importance of the communication. In addition to forwarding to him the original of your letter

I sent also a translation in Chinese of it, and I am preparing a more ornate copy of the letter, engrossed on silk, for subsequent formal presentation.

I have now received a despatch in reply from the Taotai, of which I have great pleasure in sending you a copy. The Taotai is heartily glad that his efforts to protect neutrals have been appreciated by those for whose benefit they were made, and begs me to convey to you his warmest thanks for the praise and congratulations which he says you have too freely given him.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant, (Signed) W. DONALD SPENCE.

Messrs H. F. MERRILL and others, &c., &c., &c.

LIU TAOTAI to MR. ACTING CONSUL SPENCE.

Dated 21st May, 1885.

The Taotai of Formosa makes a communication in reply to Mr. Donald Spence.

The Taotai is in receipt of a despatch from the Consul to the effect that in consequence of the blockade taken by the Taotai for the protection of neutrals during the time of active hostilities with the French, he had received a letter written by the whole community expressive of their admiration and thanks, and begged to forward it with a Chinese translation to his Majesty the Emperor in his sincerity. On reading the letter the Taotai was overpowered by a sense of his own incompetence and shortcomings. He now begs humbly to state that in carrying out the commands of His Majesty the Emperor to make strenuous efforts to protect the neutrals who are subjects of friendly Powers, he was simply doing his duty. That was why he issued proclamations to the people, and instructions to the officials throughout his jurisdiction to take measures for their protection.

Unfortunately for the French blockade of the ports commerce was greatly injured, and the consequence was that in this injury the merchants of friendly Powers were involved. Their trade went elsewhere or stopped altogether; their goods and capital were locked up and rendered worthless. The Taotai, feeling the deepest sorrow for their position gave him most anxious thoughts to every means whereby he might show them every possible consideration, but he had not the power to carry his schemes out.

The gracefully-expressed letter of praise which he has now had the honour to receive causes him to blush with shame; all the more so because he knows the high value which all western nations set upon courtesy and justice, and that their friendship for China is infinite.

The Treaty removing peace between China and France is not definitely arranged. The Taotai can only trust that the words in which these gentlemen have conveyed their congratulations may prove true. In that case the Taotai will be the only man who will be overjoyed and delighted.

The letter of the community, with its Chinese version, the Taotai has received with honour and respect, and he hopes that the Consul will convey to the community his sincere and inadequate thanks for it. By doing this he will greatly oblige the Taotai.

Translated by W. DONALD SPENCE, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 9.

OPPIUM—New Patna, cash, 575  
" Old " cash, 575  
" New Bonares, cash, 537 1/2  
" Old " cash, 535 1/2  
" New Malwa, cash, 500 3/4  
" Allowance, Tals, 8/18  
" Old Malwa, cash, 530 1/4  
" Allowance, Tals, 24/48  
" Formosa, Opium, 50 1/2  
" Allowance, Tals, 24 1/2  
" Persian, Paper, 580  
" Allowance, Tals, 24 1/2

#### Exchange.

Bank, Wire, 3/6  
" Demand, 3/6  
" 30 days' sight, 3/6  
" 4 months' sight, 3/7  
" Credits, 3/7  
" Documentary 4 months' sight, 3/7 1/2  
" India, Wire, 226  
" Demand, 226 1/2  
" Shanghai, demand, 72 1/2  
" 90 days' sight, private, 73 1/2  
" Gold Leaf 99 1/2 fine, 828.35  
" Sovereigns, 800 " \$ 5.53

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, July 9.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. 29.900  
Do. 1 P.M. 29.872  
Do. 4 P.M. 29.835  
THERMOMETER—2 A.M. 86  
Do. 4 P.M. 86  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 70  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 80  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 79  
Do. Maximum, 88  
Do. Minimum over night, 83

#### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M.—JULY 8.

Station.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Direction of surface current.
Bolinas...	29.88 91.067	W	2	b	0.10	
Manila...	29.86 91.064	W	2	b		
Batavia...	29.86 91.064	W	2	b		
Amoy...	29.86 91.064	W	2	b		
Shanghai...	29.86 91.064	W	2	b		
Nagasaki...	29.86 91.064	W	2	b		
Wakao...	29.86 91.064	W	2	b		

AT 10 A.M.—JULY 9.

Bolinas...	29.94 87.065	W	1	b	
Manila...	29.94 87.065	W	1	b	
Batavia...	29.94 87.065	W	1	b	
Amoy...	29.94 87.065	W	1	b	
Shanghai...	29.94 87.065	W	1	b	
Nagasaki...	29.94 87.065	W	1	b	
Wakao...	29.94 87.065	W	1	b	

The barometer has risen in the south and fallen in the north. Gradients continue steep for S.W. winds. The temperature and humidity were high along the coast. Cloudy weather prevails.

W. DORRICK, Government Meteorologist.

Hongkong Observatory, July 9.

1. Barometer, reduced to 82 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Thermometer, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force or Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. State of Weather, 3 lines sky, 4 detached clouds, 5 drizzling rain, 6 fog, 7 shower, 8 rain, 9 snow, 10 thunder, 11 visibility, 12 dew (wet).

7. Rain, in inches tenths and hundredths.



